

LYKING VALLEY COURIER.

VOLUME 5. NO. 34.

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1915.

WHOLE NUMBER 242.

RUSSIANS TAKE TABRIZ, PERSIA

Czar's Troops Are Reported to Have Won in Stubborn Battle.

HUNDREDS OF TURKS SLAIN

General Staff Also Claims Other Victories Over the Sultan's Troops in Several Engagements in the Caucasus.

London, Feb. 1.—The Paris correspondent of *Leuter's Telegram* company telegraphs that he learns the Russians have routed the Turkish troops in Persia and have entered Tabriz, capital of the province of Azerbaijan, which the Turks occupied early in January.

Hundreds of Turks Slain.

Petrograd, Feb. 1.—Success by the Russians in the vicinity of Tabriz, Persia, is indicated in the official communication issued by the general staff of the army in the Caucasus. The statement says:

"In the valley of Alashkert we came in contact with the enemy and, after a stubborn battle, captured their colors, guns and military supplies. The enemy himself retired toward Tabriz, abandoning on the battle field many hundreds of killed."

Other Russian Victories.

Speaking of other fighting in the Caucasus, the statement says:

"In the region around Tchorkh, south of Batum, a column of troops of the enemy were repulsed in the village of Baschkiol. They retreated precipitately."

"On the front near Sari Kamys there has been no important change. On January 28 the Turkish artillery cannonaded a part of our front energetically, but without success."

Turks Reported in Retreat.

Paris, Feb. 1.—The Turkish forces have suffered a fresh defeat in Persia, following those inflicted upon them north of Erzerum, according to *Leuter's Telegram* received by the Matin. The Turkish right wing, which invaded

the Caucasus, who have now moved to Tabriz. The Turks are said to be retreating toward Maragha, 50 miles south of Tabriz.

POPE IN NEW PEACE APPEAL

Prays for End of Cruel War in Letter to Cardinal Andreu of Bordeaux.

Bordeaux, France (via Paris), Feb. 1.—In reply to a letter from Cardinal Paul Pierre Audieu, archbishop of Bordeaux, Pope Benedict has written the following:

"When we see each day the most flourishing provinces covered with blood and bereavement we cannot help being filled with anguish, looking forward to the future with the deepest anguish."

"Consequently, nothing seems to us more desirable than the cessation of the long, cruel war. To the rapid attainment of that end we have directed, as you know, all our plans and efforts."

"May God turn toward thoughts of peace the hearts of those who hold in their hands the destinies of the people."

ENVY WARS ON TURK VICE

Morgenthau Takes Hand in Attack on White Slavery in Constantinople.

Constantinople, Turkey, Feb. 1.—Through the co-operation of Henry Morgenthau, the American ambassador, Bedri Bey, the chief of police, has begun a vigorous attack on white slavery in Constantinople and its suburbs. One hundred and thirty persons interested in the traffic have been arrested and the headquarters of illicit trade has been raided and closed.

The white slave traffic has flourished in the Turkish capital through the inability of the consuls and the local authorities to co-operate in checking it.

ALL ON SHIP ARE LOST

258 Persons Perished When British Vessel Was Sunk Off Ireland.

London, Feb. 1.—A casualty list shows that the British armored merchant vessel *Viktor*, which was lost off the coast of Ireland several days ago, carried a crew of 258, composed of naval reserve men and boys belonging to the mercantile marine, all of whom perished. Among the crew were 24 royal naval reserve men from Newfoundland. The admiralty report announced the *Viktor's* loss said all on board had undoubtedly perished.

EX-PRESIDENTS' SON

General Von K. reported to Hold C. in

ALBERT D. NORTON



FRENCH AIRMEN DO BIG DAMAGE

Bombard Headquarters of Von Heeringen, Commander of the German Center.

GERMANS CHECKED AT AISNE

Advance Stopped by Combined Artillery and Machine Gun Fire—Germans Report Three British Airships Chased Into Sea.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—Three British aeroplanes which took part in the recent raid over Ostend and Zeebrugge were destroyed by Germans. It was officially reported here. Among the items given out by the government news bureau was the following:

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CLOSE IN ON TILSIT

Russians Threaten Left Wing of Kaiser's Army.

In the Carpathians Rival Forces Use Novel Means of Defense—Important Operations Pending.

London, England, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Petrograd says:

"The Russians are steadily closing in on Tilsit (East Prussia) from the north, east and southeast. Tilsit is virtually surrounded and the Russians there are in a position to threaten the left wing of the Germans.

Official dispatches from all sections

tending the line of Prussia-Landau.

"In the Carpathians others are going entirely in favor of the Russians. Official government manager reports serious disturbance in Hungary's wing, owing to scarcity of provisions.

"Conditions in the Carpathians are such that both sides are in trenching themselves in snow, as is impossible to dig into the earth," says the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail.

"Austria has sent out its desperate move all that remains her army except the forces on the Nida river (southern Russia Poland) and in Buwina.

"It now may be clearly how valuably was the rapid transit movement through Buwina, since it gave the Austrians no time to rest and recruit their armies. "Is fresh Austrian advance was speedily hastened before the forces were ready and could not have made salt for the for the assistance of German troops. Nevertheless, it is viewed quite seriously."

The Petrograd correspondent of the Times, referring to the fact that Tilsit, East Prussia, is besieged for the first time in connection with the Russian operations, says he believes important operations imminent.

STATE'S WARDS FLEE FIRE

Three Hundred Inmates of Massachusetts Infirmary Driven Out in Zero Weather.

Lowell, Mass., Feb. 1.—Three hundred men, inmates at the state infirmary at Tewksbury, six miles from here, were driven out into the zero night by fire in a combination clothes storage and dormitory.

Five hundred other men and women inmates of adjoining dormitories, panic-stricken by the flames, overpowered the attendants and fled into the big quadrangle around which the guards are stationed.

There are 2,900 inmates at the state

infirmary and those who remained in their quarters were greatly frightened. It was only by heroic efforts that the attendants succeeded in restraining more than 500 from fleeing from dormitories untouched by the fire.

SEES "DEAL" WITH JAPS

Hobson Thinks Purchased Peace Bought by Agreeing to Retire From Philippines.

Washington, Feb. 1.—In a final appeal in the house for a larger navy, Representative Hobson of Alabama declared it was his firm conviction that the United States has maladjusted its peace with Japan only by giving assurances of speedy retirement from the Philippines. Moreover, he said he believed that when the American fleet went around the world during the Roosevelt administration it was allowed to go to Japan only with the assurance that it would be out of the Pacific ocean by a fixed time.

Mystery in Man's Death.

Taylor, Mo., Feb. 1.—The body of a well-dressed man found on a farm near here furnished the sheriff with a mystery. A note on the body said the man's name was Herman Ilgenfritz of Quincy, Ill., and that he had committed a terrible crime which sooner or later would be discovered.

Put German Loss at 2,000,000.

Paris, Feb. 1.—The French army bulletin estimates that from August 2 to December 1, the German army has lost approximately 2,000,000 men in all theaters of war it killed, wounded and captured.

Taps Father-in-Law for \$15,000.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 1.—Mrs. Matilda Sybilla was awarded a verdict of \$15,000 in the suit court against her father-in-law Frank Sybilla, for violation of the sections of her husband's will.

Leader of Boy Crusaders Jailed.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 1.—Charging cruel, inhuman treatment and improvident conduct, Mrs. Sarah G. Schellhorn of Weehawken filed a suit for absolute divorce against Joseph W. Schellhorn, a wealthy real estate operator, who has been more or less prominent in Hudson county politics for a number of years. She is sixty-two years old; he is sixty-three. They have two sons.

Following an inspection by A. B. Faris, of the State Banking Department, the Farmers' Bank at Dixon has gone into voluntary liquidation and steps have been taken to pay off the depositors and all the creditors of the bank. This action was voluntary on the part of the stockholders according to a message received from Examiner Faris. The bank has a capital of \$15,000 and deposits of about \$12,000 with loans of \$27,000. It is stated that all obligations will be paid in full, though the stockholders may suffer slightly.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., HIT BY LABOR HEAD

J. R. Lawson Charges Oil King's Son Ignores Toilers Even While They Starve.

RAKES THE FOUNDATION, TOO

Official of United Mine Workers Says Institution Seeks to Substitute Philanthropy for Justice—Tells Suffering.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort, Feb. 1.—Coming almost straight from the office of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., where he had a "friendly chat" with him over conditions in the mines of Colorado, John R. Lawson, a member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers, for the district including Colorado, read before the federal commission on industrial relations a scathing indictment of Mr. Rockefeller and the attitude he had displayed before the meeting.

The policies and purposes of the \$100,000 Rockefeller foundation and the recent utterances of young Mr. Rockefeller on the witness stand were assailed by Mr. Lawson.

Among other things Mr. Lawson asserted a skillful attempt is being made to substitute philanthropy for justice."

Money "Withheld" From Toiler.

In assailing the Rockefeller foundation, he asserted that one of the causes of industrial discontent was that very philanthropy and the feeling that the millions "spread over the world in showy generosity" were derived from the "moeny withheld from the wages of the American working class."

Mr. Lawson criticized young Rockefeller for his lack of knowledge of conditions among employees of the Colorado Fuel company, and said he was "equally as ignorant and indifferent as any of his trusted executives."

"Your body can well afford to let the testimony of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., bring your investigation to an end," Mr. Lawson told the commissioners.

"Out of the mine," he said, "comes a reason for every discontent that agitates the laboring class in the United States today, and if remedies are provided for the injustices that he disclosed a long step will be taken away from industrial disturbance."

Mr. Lawson told of the shooting of striking miners in Colorado, the shattering of miners' homes, how hundreds were "dumped in 1903 into the desert without food or water," while others were driven over the snow of the mountain ranges.

Philanthropy "For Birds."

The philanthropy of the Rockefellers, Mr. Lawson referred to as follows:

"Health for China, a refuge for birds, food for Belgians, pensions for New York widows, university training for the elect—and never a thought or a dollar for thousands of men, women and children who starved in Colorado; for the widows robed of husbands, children of their fathers."

"There are thousands of Mr. Rockefeller's employees in Colorado who wish to God they were in Belgium to be fed, or a bird to be fed by their employer."

Mr. Lawson's statement was a repetition of the testimony of young Mr. Rockefeller and a vigorous arrangement of him for act having investigated the Colorado situation in detail.

ARGENTINE WARSHIP MANNED

\$11,000,000 Superdreadnaught Built at Camden, N. J., Goes Into Commission.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—The Argentine government's new \$11,000,000 superdreadnaught *Moreno* went into commission here. It was built at Camden, N. J., and is a sister ship of the *Rivadavia*, recently completed at Boston.

The crew of 1,000 men and 86 officers arrived here on two navy transports on January 17 and the Argentine government also sent on the transports its exhibits for the San Francisco fair. Indian reliefs, bronze art objects, grain and other products of Argentina were included.

NEW YORK TENEMENTS BURN

One Boy Killed, Seven Persons Missing and Thirty Families Homeless in Incendiary Blaze.

New York, Feb. 1.—Fire wrecked ten tenement houses in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, causing the death of a boy and making 30 families homeless. Seven persons were missing, but it was believed that they had gone to the homes of friends.

The property was estimated at between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

The police said they thought the fire was of incendiary origin.

Bank Voluntarily Liquidates.

Several other insurance companies are interested in an opinion handed down by the court of appeals that the creditor can not be compelled to pay back to the Metropolitan \$355,58 paid by it as per cent tax on the amount of its premiums for the year ending June 30, 1906, represented by dividends to its policyholders.

Auditor Wins Insurance Case.

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DACIA CHANCES BEING SEIZED

Galveston, Texas.—The steamship *Dacia* departed from Galveston for Rotterdam with 11,000 bales of cotton to be shipped to Bremen. Telegraphic orders to get under way were received by Captain George McDonald from E. N. Breitling, of New York, the owner. In two hours the vessel had taken on a pilot and was outside of the harbor. The *Dacia* cleared January 22. Her delay here is yet unexplained and her agent and master said they did not know why she was waiting.

Henry Fairchild, of Licking River, was in town Tuesday. He told a representative of the Courier that he would shortly locate at Elton, Wis., where he would go into the real estate business.

(Continued on page 4.)

ORPHANS INJURED

WHEN BUILDING OF NEW ORLEANS ASYLUM FALLS IN TERRIBLE WINDSTORM.

Towboat I. R. Patton Sinks—Houses Unroofed—Fences Blown Down Doing Enormous Damage.

COMMISSIONERS IN MEETING

LICKING VALLEY COURIER

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Issued Thursday by
The Morgan County Publishing Co.

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April 7, 1910, at the post office at West
Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March
3, 1879.

Terms—One Dollar a year in advance.

All communications should be ad-
dressed to the Editor.

H. G. COTTE, Editor.

The "mouth disease" affects some State candidates.

—o—

It's better to be up and doing than to be down and done.

—o—

Still, it was kicking about taxes that made us Americans.

—o—

Between Billy Sunday and Bunker Munday, Philadelphia is in a fair way to become famous.

—o—

Chicago may have a Mayoress, some day. By the way what is the feminine form of "carter?"

—o—

The more polite some woman are when they meet, the more they hate each other when they part.

—o—

That woman who lost her savings through the hole in her stocking ought to know that well regulated banks are kept well darned.

—o—

Possibly the women would find it easier to secure an extension of the ballot if they would use more extensively the privileges they have.

—o—

However, the next generation will have a citizenry trained not only to arms but to camp life and discipline, thanks to the Boy Scouts.

—o—

REAL MORALITY.

"Provincialism is not morality," says Dr. Frank Crane, "many conscientious people feel that what is different is immoral."

"To many an honest villager and farmer the city is a sink of iniquity. The unconscious ground for this conviction is simply that so many things are done in cities to which the rural dweller is not used."

"I find a very common expression of opinion among those of any nation, section or race, that those of another are quite loose in morals. The English think French are libertines, and the French think English are hypocrites. Methodists imagine shocking things of Roman Catholics, and the latter can curdle your blood with accounts of the vileness of Methodists. A church member in Kansas looks upon a German sipping beer to music in a garden as on a toboggan slide to moral wreckage."

"I would define real morality as that principle in a soul which respects the sanctities of life, maintains loyalty in love, seeks and enjoys useful daily work, subjects all desire to judgment, subordinates personal to altruistic motives, abhors dirt, is stern toward self, and lenient towards others. Wherever you find a principal working these works in a man, you have found morality, whether the man be white, yellow, Christian or Mohammedan, consumer of grapejuice or of pump-water."

—o—

LISTEN DAUGHTER.

Listen daughter. Your mother tells me that you and she have been talking over the matter of getting a hired girl to do the housework. She also says that she feels sure that you two could get along with the work all right, but that the young fellow who is coming around here evenings will not think we are swell enough if he knows that you and mother do the housework. Don't you worry about that. If he thinks such stuff, he is not good enough for you. But he looks pretty good to me and if he is half the fellow I take him to be he'll think all the more of you when he knows that you not only know how to cook and bake and mend, but that you are on to the job. So let's put up a little game on him. The next time he comes, receive him in your kitchen apron. Tell him to amuse himself in the parlor for a moment until you finish manuring the supper dishes. I won't be here, you know. He picks out my lodges nights to make his calls. So I won't be in the parlor to embarrass him. Then along about ten o'clock, ask him if he would like a bite of lunch. He'll insist that it will be too much trouble, but you tell him he may come along and help. Any man in the world will fall for that. He'll trail along after you to the kitchen. You'll have the stage all set and the proper costumes ready. The costumes will consist of two aprons, one for you and one for him. Oh, he'll put it on. If there is anything a young fellow will fall for it's a kitchen apron and a job doing nothing but keeping out of the way. Then you get the lunch ready. Tell him to slice the bread and no matter how he butchers it, tell him it's fine. Ask him if he can make a salad dressing. If he says he can, let him go to it. And you praise it to the skies. Ask him for the recipe. Tell him you'll keep it a secret.

What would you like for a wedding present?

We Are Near the Spirit Land.

Wrigley, Ky., Jan. 22, 1915.

To the editor of the Licking Valley Courier we people of this little village are very much aroused about the nocking spirit about two miles from this little village their lives a lonely widow, Mrs. Johnson. She contends that she communes with her deceased sister Naney. Spirit says by her wraps on it is said by many of our good citizens that they have witnessed the Seon, many times seem to be in reality about the matter so a bout 25 of our good people visited the lonely widow home the other night to hear the spirit nock. We Sang many good old lonesome Songs while we were their which trilled our hearts with joy. So by and by the Spirit as the good Sister Said, come and gave us three wraps, and then went a way so the good sister called for the Spirit to come back and knock and show those who doubted such power but she never returned any more that night. So all who believe in the nocking Spirit can hear it at any time, at this lonely widow's house this is the most Solem thing, that has ever visited this place for many years: while we were singing those Solem Song's there were many that sang that never sang before. So it is high time the people were awaking up to a sense of their duty: while it is yet time for the Spirit will not always strive with man sayeth the lord. A WELL WISHER of the GOSPEL.

The above was sent in, unsigned and containing nothing that would indicate who wrote it. It is our custom to consign all unsigned articles to the waste basket, but we publish the above, ad literatum ad spallatum, ad punctuatum, to show our readers the things we have to wrestle with continually. As a literary production we consider this a gem.

SCISSORS and PASTE

With the Scissors and Paste

Comment by the Editor.

Sold a Big Turkey.

Bob Walker, of near Sebree, sold to a poultry dealer a two-year-old turkey which weighed forty-one pounds, for which he received \$5.33 at 13 cents per pound.—Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

All Together!

Let's all smile and make the times good for, as President Wilson says, the depression is for the most part a state of mind. We have a good country around us and we will prosper in time and it will not take much time either.—Clinton Gazette.

The High Cost of Meat.

One of our local ministers called the grocer on the phone the other day and gave the following order:

"Send a dollar's worth of meat out to my house. If there is no one at home, just poke it through the keyhole."—Murray Times.

Didn't Want To Swap.

Times must be getting mighty hard when a fellow can't get a horse swap. A reporter for this paper heard a horse jockey tell another at Stanford court that he was not wanting to trade horses; what he was wanting was to sell his. Said he would as soon have one horse as another, as hard as times is.—Danville Messenger.

The Printers.

If you have \$19 to put to use pay \$10 for the article and \$9 for the advertising. I can out talk any man but the printer. The man who publishes a paper and talks every week to thousands of men, while I am talking to one, is the man I am afraid of, and I want to be his friend. The business man who does not advertise is a poor stick. Trade with the men who advertise if you wish to get bargains and the worth of your money.—P. T. Barnum.

Will Establish Game Preserve.

A. J. Asher will in the early spring begin work on a large dam on the head of Red Bird and on

his father's old home place. It is his purpose to make a large pond and stock it with fish. Mr. Asher will also fence up his father's farm and turn it into a game preserve. The farm contains several thousand acres of mountain lands and this fish pond will occupy the stream traversing the center of the farm.—Middlesboro Three States.

Wonderful Tax System.

The Board of Tax Supervisors will tax each depositor who had over \$500 in the Alexander bank on 50 per cent. of his deposit. To show you how it works out:

A gentleman had sufficient funds in the Alexander bank to complete a house. The bank failed and he finally succeeded in borrowing enough money to complete his house giving a mortgage for the loan. The taxation of his house was raised, he has been taxed on 50 per cent. of his Alexander deposit and the bank is taxed on the mortgage loan.

Here is the situation: he is taxed on his mortgaged property, he is taxed on the money he lost that compelled him to give the mortgage and the bank is taxed on the mortgage notes.

Of course, it is not the fault of the board, but of our wonderful, adequate and effective tax system.—Paris Democrat.

One Way Our Money Goes.

The fifteenth day of December I saw a nice, new mowing machine with the red paint still on it. I have seen lots of mowing machines, but this one attracted my attention. It was standing out in the middle of a field and the field was covered with snow.

The thing struck me "all in a lurch," as the saying goes, and I stopped to look at it. I thought of the changes of weather that mowing machine had endured since the field was mowed in the fall. Sunshine and wind, dew and frost, rain or snow—all of them had been at work on it sealing off the paint, cracking and warping the wooden parts, rusting the iron, getting the machine in shape to run hard next summer, perhaps to break, certainly to wear out years before it should:

The farmer had put good money into that mower. He doubtless expected when he bought it to get the full value of his money out of it. He probably decided that it was the best mower he could buy. When he goes to buy another mowing machine—as he will have to do some years before he should—he will likely get another kind. He will have been disappointed with this one and will blame the manufacturer instead of himself. And he will have wasted, through his neglect, a fourth, or a third, or half of the money he paid for it and an equal proportion of all that the makers put into it of mechanical knowledge and conscientious workmanship. It is really remarkable that anyone should be so wasteful.

But because we are used to it does not seem such a strange thing, for farmers to leave expensive machinery out in the weather. All of us are more or less guilty, and all of us are punished for our guilt. A prominent manufacturer is credited with saying that the average farm implement in this country would last twice as long as it does if it were taken care of, or, in other words, we pay enough for machinery to get twice as much as we have.

Most of us, too, need that other half which we pay for and do not get. Yet we can't afford to build sheds for the implements.—Southern Agriculterist.

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CANDIDATES' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce CHAS. D. ARNETT as a candidate for the nomination for Secretary of State, subject to the action of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce W. D. O'NEAL, of Lawrence county, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the 32nd Judicial District of Kentucky, subject to the action of the democratic primary, August, 1915.

We are authorized to announce M. M. REDWINE as a candidate for Circuit Judge of the 32nd Judicial District of Kentucky, subject to the action of the democratic primary, August, 1915.

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. WAUGH, of Carter county, as a candidate for the nomination for Commonwealth's Attorney of the 32nd Judicial district, subject to the action of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce G. W. CASTLE, of Lawrence county, as a candidate for the nomination for Commonwealth's Attorney for the 32nd Judicial district, subject to the action of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce R. A. DAY, of Maytown, as a candidate for Representative from the 1st Legislative district, subject to the democratic primary, August, 1915.

We are authorized to announce A. C. OLIVER, of Wolfe county, as a candidate for the democratic nomination for Representative of the 1st Legislative district, subject to the primary, August 1915.

We are authorized to announce J. C. B. BARKER, of Wolfe county, as a candidate for the democratic nomination for Representative from the 9th district, primary Aug. 1915.

We are authorized to announce J. M. MAXEY, of Yocum, as a candidate for the democratic nomination for Circuit Court Clerk of Morgan county, primary August, 1915.

We are authorized to announce J. T. (Topsy) FERGUSON as a candidate for the democratic nomination for Circuit Court Clerk of Morgan county, primary August 1915.

We are authorized to announce J. D. LYKINS, as a candidate for the democratic nomination for Circuit Court Clerk of Morgan county, primary August 1915.

We are authorized to announce CORTIS K. STACY, of Stacy Fork, as a candidate for the democratic nomination for Circuit Court Clerk subject to the action of the August, 1915, primary.

Pocket Billiards

—The Gentleman's Game—



The B.C.C. MONARCH WORLD'S BEST

Our Tables made by The Brunswick-Balke Collender Co. Next door to Dyer & Elam's Barber Shop.

W. S. POTTS. PROP.

Affairs and that she is never the goat in an Affinity case.

Famous Address

OF

Col. John T. Hazelrigg

DELIVERED JULY 4, 1876

Many of our older citizens will remember hearing the justly famous Historical Address of the eloquent Colonel Hazelrigg, and because of the historical value of it to Morgan county we have printed and bound it and offer it for sale while they last at 35 cents a copy. Address

The COURIER,

West Liberty, Ky.

—Southern Agriculterist.

N. H. WITTEWOOD, PRESIDENT.

W. R. SPEAR, CASHIER.

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GUMPTION

Which is Common Sense without Educational Furbelow.

By L. T. HOVERMALE.

A Municipal Light Plant.

Just now West Liberty needs to begin to get on the map of live towns, and one of the first things that the town should do is to establish an electric light plant, owned and operated by the town.

Now don't shy off and begin saying that we can't do it, or that it would be too expensive, until you have figured upon the proposition. I took the matter up with an electrician a few days ago and we roughly estimated the size of the plant needed and the probable cost of maintaining it. Remember that a gas engine is far less costly to run than a steam engine and is equally as effective. Study the benefits before figuring the costs.

After the initial cost of establishing the plant, the operating expenses would not be considerable, as clusters of incandescents could be used instead of arc lights for the streets, which would require very little attention. The town is now paying one hundred dollars per year for gas for the street lights, to which may be added about fifty dollars per year for globes, and a nearly an equal sum for mantles, making it approximately two hundred dollars per year for street lighting. This would go a good ways toward the operating expenses of the municipally owned plant and we could have our streets adequately lighted, a thing that we now do not have. I believe that the town could sell enough current to the citizens to pay—counting the saving that would result from the street lights—to pay the running expenses.

It would not come into competition with the gas for heating purposes, but for lighting it would, and the extra convenience and the quality would create an additional, and the revenue from it would be a help to paying the expenses.

With an electric plant in town the restaurants and other places of public trade would become customers for fans and motors for light machinery. We would not have to have a day current to secure this, as the storage battery could be brought into requisition and the current for these things stored at night.

In the north and west farmers have taken advantage of the fact that the storage batteries can be utilized and are putting in private plants of their own. They have the storage batteries and run their oil engines and dynamos for four or five hours per week and store up enough electricity to run them for the week and have no further trouble—just turn on the switch when needed and they have their lights. Or if the housewife wants to iron she connects her electric iron and turns on the current and has no trouble in heating irons. Many have small motors on their separators, churning, sewing machines, etc., and use the electricity for labor saving of all kinds. Now, if the farmer can economically use electricity for his individual use, why can not West Liberty, as a corporation, use it with equal economy.

Study about it and investigate it. It's a big chance for us.

And while we are about it, why not agitate the idea of paved streets? Of course there are knockers and kickers who would object to any improvement, but they need not be considered. The fellows who are always opposing public improvements will, if they ever get to heaven—which as Dr. Gardner would say, "they're d—n certain not to do"—they will begin to grumble at the expense of paving the New Jerusalem with gold and setting the walls in jasper. The real progressive citizen will see what a source of increase of values and what a means of attracting people to our town well paved streets would be, and being progressive he will favor it. Vitrified brick

pavements would cost quite a bit, but that would end the cost, for they are practically indestructible, and after they are laid the expense is ended for the life of the average citizen. There are many ways which this could be done, the most practical and equitable one is to assess the cost of construction against the abutting property. This is the way that most towns do and the burden then falls on those who are most benefited.

What citizen of West Liberty who has not sufficient pride in the town in which he lives, to desire paved streets, electric lights and good sidewalks? A town always measures the standard of the progressiveness and civic pride of its citizens. The stranger, the man looking for a location for a business or an enterprise of any kind always judges the chances of the success of his venture by the appearance of the town itself.

A clean well paved, well kept town attracts at once, and gives the impression that it is inhabited by live, wide-awake citizens, and is the town that men with capital are willing to invest money. With the advantage that our immense coal deposits, our natural gas and our proximity to the river makes West Liberty an ideal town for a manufacturing center, but we must wake up and do something if we expect to induce people away from here to invest with us. Can't we wake up and do something? Keep the talk of improvement going anyway. It helps. We have a board of trustees who are willing to make every improvement in their power, but they need the hearty encouragement of the citizens.

Good Roads Boom Land.

Interesting statistics are quoted in Bulletin No. 136, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, showing the effect of road building upon land values in various sections of the country. This is a subject in which every motorist is interested, or should be interested, and the following items culled from the bulletin are self explanatory:

Manatee county, Florida, built 64 miles of macadam and shell road. From 1911 to 1912 land on the road increased in values \$20 an acre, and land a mile away from the road showed an increase of \$10 an acre.

Spotsylvania county, Virginia, improved 41 miles of road, and land which formerly sold on an average of \$24.74 changed hands within three years at an average of \$44.74 an acre.

In Dinwiddie county, Virginia, where 125 miles of road were built, land between 5 and 10 miles from Petersburg advanced on an average from \$15.25 to \$30 an acre in about 15 instances, while land 10 miles from town increased on an average, in 16 cases, \$16.32 an acre.

In Franklin county, New York, where 124 miles of road were built, eight pieces of land selected at random showed an increased of 27.8 per cent. after the improved roads were built, while in Lee county, Virginia, which built 84 miles of road, land similarly advanced 25 per cent.

The construction of the bond-built highways in several of the counties herein mentioned has been of decided benefit to school attendance. In Spotsylvania county one consolidated school is planned. In Dinwiddie county school attendance increased 17% per cent. in one year on the improved roads, and several school wagons carrying 24 pupils each have been put in service. In Lee county school attendance along the improved road shows an average of 71 per cent. against 62 per cent. along other roads. In Wise county, Virginia, several successful school consolidations have been effected since 1909. The Pole Bridge school in this county, on the road from Colburn to Wise, replaces four one-room schools.

Agricultural Extension.

At this season of the year it becomes imperative that the man who intends to produce fruit of even fair quality and in reasonable quantity or in abundance,

turn his attention to the correct pruning and spraying of his trees or vines. In view of this fact it is thought reasonable to offer a few suggestions on pruning.

WHY WE PRUNE.

1. To modify the vigor of the plant.
2. To produce fruit that will be larger and better.
3. To keep the tree in proper and convenient shape.
4. To change the habit of the tree.
5. To remove superfluous or injured parts.
6. To facilitate spraying and harvesting.
7. To train the tree in some desired form.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

Pruning is a necessity where good fruit is desired. An unpruned tree can never be expected to produce fruit of high quality. With the best tilled trees if we cease pruning for a few years the fruit has a tendency to grow smaller, and loses its color and flavor because the air and sunlight can not pass thru the thick branches.

Many old orchards have been neglected for some time and as a result are choked with water sprouts and dead limbs.

Trees in this condition should not be pruned all in one year. The first year remove the suckers, and all of the dead wood and the most objectionable crossing branches. The second season more of the unnecessary crossing branches may be cut out. After this a light pruning each year will do.

Prune regularly, not spasmodically.

Head in young trees, thin out old trees.

Prune during the dormant season.

Prune close; do not leave stubs. Paint all large wounds.

Keep the tree free from suckers.

Do not allow stock to prune your trees.

Water sprouts are the result of heavy pruning.

An axe or hatchet is not a pruning tool.

Unpruned, unpruned, and uncultivated orchards are not money makers.

The orchard is not a profitable source of firewood.

In pruning grapes remember that the fruit grows on the new wood of the present season's growth, which springs from wood grown the preceding season. Wood that bore last season will not bear again. For this reason grapes should be cut back very severely in order to stimulate plenty of new healthy wood growth. The fruit is borne near the base and ordinarily one shoot should not be allowed to produce over four clusters.

J. H. CARMODY, Dept. of Horticulture, College of Agriculture, Lexington, Ky.

RURAL SOCIAL CENTERS

We need social centers where our young people can be entertained, amused and instructed under the direction of cultured, clean and competent leadership, where aesthetic surroundings stir the love for the beautiful, where art charges the atmosphere with inspiration and power, and innocent amusements instruct and brighten their lives.

To hold our young people on the farm we must make farm life more attractive as well as the business of farming more remunerative. The school house should be the social unit, properly equipped for nourishing and building character, so that the lives of our people can properly function around it and become supplied with the necessary elements of human thought and activity.

Education is a developing of the mind, not a stuffing of the memory. Digest what you read.

Old men have visions, young men have dreams. Successful farmers now deep while sluggards sleep.

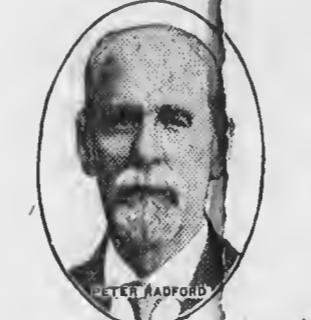
The growing of legumes will retard soil depletion and greatly add to its power to produce.

Always.

There has always been a tendency on the part of saints, philosophers and excitable people generally to feel sure that what is wrong with the world is ignorance—that if only people might be induced to listen they could not but incline their hearts to the attractions of manifest righteousness.

EVERT MATHIS
LAWYER
West Liberty, Ky.
Office in Court House.

D. A. P. GULLETT,
DENTIST,
West Liberty, Ky.
Rooms over D. R. Keeton's.

**THE CHURCH AS A SOCIAL CENTER****A Broader Sphere for Religion—New Field for the Rural Church.**

By Peter Radford

Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The social duty of the rural church is as much a part of its obligations as its spiritual side. In expressing its social interest, the modern rural church does not hesitate to claim that it is expressing a true religious instinct and the old-time idea that the social instincts should be starved while the spiritual nature was overflowed with solid theological food, is fast giving way to a broader interpretation of the functions of true religion. We take our place in the succession of these who have sought to make the world a fit habitation for the children of man when we seek to study and understand the social duty of the rural church. The true Christian religion is essentially social—its tenets of faith being love and brotherhood and fellowship. While following after righteousness, the church must challenge and seek to reform that social order in which moral life is expressed. While cherishing ideals of service, the rural church which attains the fullest measure of success is that which enriches as many lives as it can touch, and in as way as the church comes in close contact with its members as through a avenue of social functions.

The country town and the rural community need a social center. The church need offer no apology for its ambition to fill this need in the community, if an understanding of its mission brings this purpose into clear consciousness. The structure of a rural community is exceedingly complex; it contains many social groups, each of which has its own center, but there are many localities which have but one church and although such a church cannot command the interest of all the people, it is relieved from the embarrassment of religiously divided communities.

Social Needs Imperative.

The average country boy and girl have very little opportunity for real enjoyment, and have, as a rule, a vague conception of the meaning of pleasure and recreation. It is to fill this void in the lives of country youth that the rural church has risen to the necessity of providing entertainment, as well as instruction, to its membership among the young. The children and young people of the church should meet when religion is not even mentioned. It has been found safest for them to meet frequently under the direction and care of the church. To send them into the world with no social training exposes them to grave perils and to try to keep them out of the world with no social privileges is sheer folly. There is a social nature to both old and young, but the social requirements of the young are imperative. The church must provide directly or indirectly some modern equivalent for the husking bee, the quilting bee and the singing schools of the old days. In one way or another the social instincts of our young people must have opportunity for expression, which may take the form of clubs, parties, picnics or other forms of amusement. One thing is certain, and that is that the church cannot take away the dance, the card party and the theatre unless it can offer in its place a satisfying substitute in the form of more pleasing recreation.

Universal Instinct for Play.

In providing for enjoyment the church uses one of the greatest methods by which human society has developed. Association is never secure until it is pleasurable; to play the instinctive aversion of one person for another is overcome and the social mood is fostered. Play is the chief educational agency in rural communities and in the play-days of human childhood social sympathy and social habits are evolved. As individuals come together in social gatherings, their viewpoint is broadened, their ideals are lifted and finally they contribute a cultured and refined society.

It is plain, therefore, that the church which aims at a perfected society must use in a refined and exalted way the essential factors in social evolution and must avail itself of the universal instinct for play. If the church surrounds itself with social functions which appeal to the young among its membership, it will fill a large part of the lamentable gap in rural pleasures and will reap the richest reward by promoting a higher and better type of manhood and womanhood.

Don't Walk—Send a Check**The OLD WAY** **The NEW WAY**

MADAM, how often you have WISHED you had a CHECK ACCOUNT in our bank! Perhaps your husband has asked you to run down town during the day to pay his building and loan or his fraternal dues or bills of some kind. It RAINS HARD just when you start. Now, if you had a check account or your husband had one you could SAVE ALL THIS BOTHER.

THE NEW WAY IS THE CHECK WAY!
COMMERCIAL BANK,

Capital Stock and Surplus \$ 17,400.
Deposits, \$ 100,000.

S. R. COLLIER, President. I. C. FERGUSON, Vice-President. D. S. HENRY, Asst. Cashier.

West Liberty, Ky.

Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't where to look to find it.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers: Police Judge, A. W. Smith; Attorney, A. N. Cisco; Marshal, C. T. Franklin; Clerk of Board Trustees, Byron Cisco; Trustees, H. G. Cottle, Chairman, T. B. Sturdivent, Jas. M. Elam, W. H. Wheeler, M. T. Wenack.

Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY

County Judge, S. S. Deonis; County Attorney, S. M. R. Hurt.

County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell; Sheriff, L. A. Lykins.

Treasurer, W. M. Gardner; Supt. Schools, Jas. W. Davis; Jaier, H. C. Combs; Assessor, A. O. Peyton.

Coroner, Ollie B. Nickell; Surveyor, M. P. Turner.

Road Engineer, W. B. Allen; Game and Fish Warden, John M. Perry.

County Court, Second Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second Monday in each month.

Fiscal Court, On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS

First District, Jas. R. Day, West Liberty, Ky.; First Monday in each month. Constable, G. M. Bellamy.

Second District, J. M. Carpenter, Omer, Ky.; Tuesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, Martin Mannin.

Third District, J. M. Gedeon, Grassy Creek, Ky.; Wednesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, S. R. Amy.

Fourth District, B. F. Biakenship, De-

mond, Ky.; Thursday after First Monday in each month. Constable, M. C. Harper.

Fifth District, W. C. Tauhee, Inks, Ky.; Friday after First Monday in each month. Constable, W. E. Bentley.

Sixth District, T. S. McGuire, Caney, Ky.; Saturday after First Monday in each month. Constable, W. J. Griffits.

Seventh District, D. M. Cox, Moon, Ky.; Wednesday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, M. G. Wollenbarger.

Eighth District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze, Ky.; Friday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, Bruce Perry.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Jas. W. Davis, Chairman.

Educational Division No. 1, Jas. H. Lewis.

Educational Division No. 2, L. G. Murphy, Sr.

4th District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze, Ky., Friday after Second Monday in each month.

5th District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze, Ky., Saturday after First Monday in each month.

6th District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze, Ky., Saturday after Second Monday in each month.

7th District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze, Ky., Saturday after Second Monday in each month.

8th District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze, Ky., Saturday after Second Monday in each month.

9th District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze, Ky., Saturday after Second Monday in each month.

10th District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze, Ky., Saturday after Second Monday in each month.

Death Claims Prominent Minister.

Elder John R. Wheeler, a prominent minister of the Baptist church and one of Morgan county's most respected citizens, died at the home of his son Henry on Straight Creek about four miles southwest of town Sunday morning. He was 70 years old and had been in poor health for several years. For about two years he had suffered from paralysis, and a third stroke of this disease, which he suffered Saturday night, proved fatal.

Elder Wheeler lived in West Liberty for a number of years and his death, although not unexpected, was a severe shock to his friends here.

Elder Wheeler had been a consistent Christian from childhood and for many years, or until he became enfeebled by disease, was leading minister of the old line Baptist church. His passing removes a citizen whose place in the community will be difficult to fill.

The remains were interred in the family graveyard near his old home on Straight Creek Monday.

Bays.

Miss Mattie Bays, daughter of James Bays' of Jester, died very suddenly at the home of a neighbor Monday evening. She had been visiting at Yocom and was on her way home when she was suddenly stricken with a pain in her side. She stopped at the home of a Mr. Cooper where she died within about 24 hours.

Miss Bays was about 18 years old and her sudden demise was a great shock to her family and friends.

Open Session.

The Student's Improvement Club of the West Liberty High School gave an open session at the auditorium Friday evening. The program consisted in readings, music, a one-act play and a debate. The exercises were interesting throughout but that part which elicited the most favorable comment was the debate. The subject, "Resolved that Canada should

United States," was discussed by Messrs. Garland Arnett and Durward Franklin for the affirmative, and James Swango and Walter Sebastian for the negative.

The negative won by a divided court.

Prominent Citizen Passes Away.

John A. Henry died at his home in the Flat Woods neighborhood Thursday, Jan. 28, after an illness of about a month.

Mr. Henry was about 70 years old and was one of the county's best known citizens, having been twice elected County Jailer. The remains were laid to rest in the family graveyard Saturday.

Mulefooted Hogs.

Messrs. John Engle and Frank Oakley, of Yocom, passed through town last week with six mulefooted hogs. They proved quite a curiosity, as very few of our people had ever seen a hog of this variety before.

Someone remarked that they had never heard of one and would not have believed that such animals existed if they had been told before seeing them.

There Are Others.

A man who calls himself a "business man" in this town, whose subscription was a year behind on December 1st, was called on last week for the dollar he owed in arrears. He very promptly refused to pay it, saying he had instructed the "other fellow to cut it off a year ago. Even if so—a thing we have no right to dispute—the aforesaid business man has been getting the paper every week since then and three months of this time has been since the present management took hold and found the business man on the books.

He says the "other fellow" was told to cut him off but did not do it. Well, he can rest assured that he is cut off—and was in two seconds after he refused to pay—and if he reads the Times in the future, he will have to borrow one from his neighbors, or pay up the arrears he justly owes us on the paper.—Jackson Times.

Likewise, a certain "business

man" at Wrigley received the Courier for twelve months, and with the exact issue that rounded out his year ordered "the paper stopped," and answered a statement rendered for subscription by saying that he had never subscribed for the paper. Then to cap the climax we received a subscription to be sent to his daughter.

Troubles Never Come Singly.

This week has been an exceptionally hard one on the Courier force. The high waters stopped the mails and our regular plate news page failed to reach us; our correspondents in the country could not get their letters to us; our exchanges failed to get to us; and clippings were hard to get, and for the same reason (high waters) but few people came to town and as a result our local column is short.

But our troubles didn't stop there. The school notes which have been making their regular weekly appearance all winter, and for which we have frequently left out other important news features, were also conspicuous by their absence. For what reason we don't know, but the fact remains that they failed to come when most wanted—when the editor was "cussin'" and "tearin'" his hair and would have welcomed anything printable because copy was almost impossible to get.

Funny, isn't it? No! Not so darned funny for the editor and reporters.

Examination for Diplomas.

County Superintendent Jas. W. Davis and his examiners, J. M. Lykins and Orange Oakley, held an examination for county diplomas Friday and Saturday.

There were five applicants, out of which number only two passed the examination successfully.

Lennut, Ky. Jan. 27, 1915.
Dear Editor:—

Enclosed you will find one dollar for which send me the Licking Valley Courier. I am at present bookkeeper for the North Fork Coal Co., and wishing to keep in touch with the affairs of my county, find that the Courier is the best medium by which I can. Wishing you every success in the publication, and spread of such a paper.

C. M. McClure.

Of the 1,100 cases of removal from county to city, investigated by T. J. Coates, supervisor of rural schools in Kentucky, more than one thousand were caused by a desire for better school, church and social advantages.—Ex.

What an eloquent and incontrovertible argument in favor of good roads, without which we cannot possibly have good school or better church and social advantages.—Editor.

Dr. H. V. Nickell reports the following births, all of Lenox:

Jan. 9, to the wife of Cleveland Jarrels, a boy

Jan. 9, to the wife of Roscoe Conley, a boy

Jan. 14, to the wife of Luther Cook, a girl

Jan. 22, to the wife of Kelly Bolin, a boy.

Jan. 28, to the wife of Isa Adkins, a girl.

Fruit by the Roadside.

Thirty years ago the writer of this paragraph began preaching the doctrine of planting fruit trees along the roadside and has continued the practice ever since. Now that the movement has assumed definite shape, he naturally assumes that he is entitled to some of the glory, but will be satisfied to be ignored personally if the good work can be magnified until fresh fruit during the season can be picked by the tourist awhiel or afoot. In many communities, farmers' organizations, horticultural societies and local improvement societies have taken up the matter and are making for free roadside fruit. One nursery-man in Missouri has set out 50,000 apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees along the side of the highway.—N. Y. Sun.

One Grand Sweet Song.
Payton—"After his death an autopsy was performed." Mrs. Malaprop—"How swell! By which orchestra?"—Life.

Likewise, a certain "business

STATE NORMAL
RICHMOND, KY.
A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
Courses leading to Elementary, Intermediate and Life
State Certificate. Valid in all Public Schools of Kentucky.
Free to Appointees. Two splendid dormitory, new
model school, new manual training building, practice
school, department of Agriculture, a well equipped
Gymnasium, Domestic Science. First Term begins
January 1, 1915. Second Term November 18, Third Term
June 14, Catalogue Free. J. G. CRABBE, President.

LOCALS AND PERSONALS.
(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Fairchild, of Elk Fork, were in town Tuesday. Mr. Fairchild will leave this week to locate in Wisconsin. He will be accompanied by his son-in-law, George Perry.

Mrs. Clay Cisco, of Mt. Sterling was rushed to St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday afternoon in a critical condition from an undiagnosed illness.—Lexington Herald.

J. L. Cottle, of Forest, called on the Courier force Wednesday and said his wife was doing nicely.

Miss Lucile Thompson, of Liberty Road, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Nell Henry this week.

Harry Jones and John Wells, of Malone, were in town on business this week.

Miss Dollie Cottle, of Forest, was here Wednesday having her throat treated.

G. W. Stacy, of Malone, was here on business Wednesday.

Sam May, of Maytown, was in town on business yesterday.

R. P. Kash, of Omer, was in town Wednesday on business.

Night Noises.

Can't you fairly feel the woods in this characteristic bit by C. L. Gilman in the Minneapolis News?

"The little noises of the night
Begin when dies the camp fire
light—

Who doubts their perfect friendliness,
He is a tenderfoot, I guess.

Then Waboose comes and stamps
his feet,

The deer mouse hunts for
things to eat,

And Kaag, the quill-pig, starts to
gnaw

The handle off your cross-cut
saw.

From where the lake lies, sheen
and still,

The loon sends up his laughter
shriek.

The Musquash splashes near the
shore,

A dead tree falls with hollow
roar.

Next, branches crackle near the
brink,

Washkish, the deer, has come
to drink,

An owl sounds his hunting call

Then freezing into silence all

The timid folk of stream and
glade,

The wolf, Moingam's serenade

Gives notice of the rising moon.

You lulled by his familiar tune,

Just closer wrap your blanket
round,

Roll to a softer bit of ground,

And sleep—until the morning's
light

Stills all these noises of the
night."

Weather.

When the frost is on the window
and the kitchen pail is froze;

When the little icy needles
come with every breath that
blows;

When the chilblains make us
groan aloud and cold feet give us
pains

It's safe to bet that we all wish
for summertime again.

For while we sweat and stew

around in breezy summer clothes

It's an easy thing to cool off

and forget our earthly woes.

But it's different in the winter

when the world is full of ice

And the weather is as hard to
beat as any loaded dice.

We may boast about our climate

and about our spring and fall

But the balmy days of summer
are the best ones after all.

—Howard (S. D.) Democrat.

A red fox was caught in a residence

in Lexington Sunday.

Where the animal came from is

a mystery. It is safe to say,

however, that Sir Reynard must

be a red fox.

One Grand Sweet Song.

Payton—"After his death an

autopsy was performed." Mrs. Malaprop—"How swell! By which orchestra?"—Life.

Likewise, a certain "business

Master Commissioner's Sale.

Morgan Circuit Court
Pls.
vs. Notice of Sale.

Letcher Davis &c., Defts.
By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Morgan Circuit Court, rendered at the November, 1914, Term thereof, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner will on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1915,
(it being County Court day) proceed to offer at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, at the front door of the court house in the town of West Liberty, Morgan county, Kentucky, the property mentioned in the judgment, to wit:

The following described tract of land lying in Morgan county, Kentucky, on Wheel Rim Fork of Johnson Fork of Licking river, and beginning on a small ash on the left hand side of the branch as you go up the branch; thence a straight line from the ash to the top of the hill between Wheel Rim Fork of Johnson and the Burton fork; thence down the main ridge to Harrison Crace's line; with same to Porter Davis'; with Porter Davis' line to a set stone; thence a straight line to a small chestnut oak and gun; thence a straight line to the top of the point; then up the ridge between the Long Fork and Short Fork to a small marked black oak on top of the ridge; thence down the hill to a small marked hickory; thence to a small marked basket oak; thence to a marked white oak; thence a straight line to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved personal security for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond, bearing legal interest from day of sale according to law.

Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

A lien will be retained on the property sold till the purchase money is paid.

Bond payable to S. R. Collier, Master Commissioner Morgan Circuit Court.

S. R. COLIER, M. C. N. C. C.
149-3 By J. D. LYKINS, D. M. C.
Byrd & Howard, McGuire & McGuire,
Attorneys for plaintiffs.

Sheriff's Sale Under Execution.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, Pls.
vs. Wes Cox, Defts.

Under and by virtue of an execution No. 1487, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Morgan Circuit Court on December 29, 1914, in the above styled case, and directed to me as Sheriff of Morgan county, Kentucky, to sell the tract of land lying in the watershed of Lucky creek, a tributary of Licking river, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning on a white oak on the south east side of Lucky creek, A. Lewis' corner, thence with his line N 50 W 112 poles to a hickory on the ridge; N 1 W 8 poles to a hickory; N 63 W 38 poles to a chestnut oak; N 12 E 41 poles to a chestnut oak near Wes Cox's fence; then down the path; thence with his line N 52 E 41 to a white oak; same course 13 poles to a white oak and dogwood; N 83 E 42 poles to a sourwood and dogwood on a point; up the point N 21 E 10 poles to a maple; N 50 E 33 poles to a dogwood, Marion Lewis' corner; with his line S 12 E 60 poles to two maples; thence with the fence and M. Lewis' line as agreed upon 6 poles to a hickory; S 50 W 50 poles to a chestnut oak; S 34 W 36 poles to the beginning containing 82 acres, or a sufficiency thereof to make the sum of \$200.00 with 6 per cent interest thereon from June 23, 1914, and the further sum of \$140.00, also, sheriff's commission, \$12.00, so ordered to be made. Levied upon the property of Wes Cox. Purchaser will be required to give bond with approved personal security, and a lien will be retained on the property sold to secure payment of the purchase price. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1915
(it being County Court day), at the front door of the court house in West Liberty, Kentucky, offer for sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, the following tract or parcel of land lying situated and being in Morgan county, Kentucky, in the watershed of Lucky creek, a tributary of Licking river, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning on a white oak on the south east side of Lucky creek, A. Lewis' corner, thence with his line N 50 W 112 poles to a hickory on the ridge; N 1 W 8 poles to a hickory; N 63 W 38 poles to a chestnut oak; N 12 E 41 poles to a chestnut oak near Wes Cox's fence; then down the path; thence with his line N 52 E 41 to a white oak; same course 13 poles to a white oak and dogwood; N 83 E 42 poles to a sourwood and dogwood on a point; up the point N 21 E 10 poles to a maple; N 50 E 33 poles to a dogwood, Marion Lewis' corner; with his line S 12 E 60 poles to two maples; thence with the fence and M. Lewis' line as agreed upon 6 poles to a hickory; S 50 W 50 poles to a chestnut oak; S 34 W 36 poles